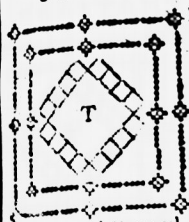


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 7, 1771.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.



THE Sixth Infant Brother to the Grand Viceroy set out from hence for the Army. He is said to be charged by the Grand Signior to repair to Field Marshal Count Romanzow with Articles of Peace. What has given rise to this Report is, that the Day of his Departure, just before he set out, a grand Council was held in Presence of the Sultan, to consider of a Proposition of that Monarch, whether it would not be more expedient to conclude Peace with the Russians without the Mediation of any Power, as many Inconveniences might arise from the Mediation of this Emperor.

FRANKFELD, in Switzerland, July 22. In the Morning of the 19th Instant a Fire broke out at the House of a Baker, which destroyed a whole Street, in which were the Catholic Church and Sixty-four Houses.

VENICE, Aug. 10. It is said that the Muscovite Fleet in the Bay of a bas been burnt and sunk, a Fleet of 120 Turkish Vessels, which were carrying Provisions and Troops to different Places.

Aug. 14. It is reported here as a Truth, that the Grand R. M. A. M. V. commanded by General Romanzow, has gained a complete Victory over that of the Grand Viceroy, that the latter has abandoned his Camp and that several Battalions have been taken Prisoners.

BRESLAU, Aug. 12. The Russians have opened the Campaign in Georgia. Prince Salomon, who has joined them, has laid Siege to the Castle on the Island of Coppa, which makes a most vigorous Defence. According to some Advices the Regent of Persia has assembled an Army under the Walls of Tauris, with Intent to water the Motions of the Georgians.

Aug. 13. The last Accounts from Poland mention, that the Emperor of Russia has sent a Courier to Berlin, to signify to the Russian Majesty, that he has rejected seven of the Preliminary Articles which were sent by the Porte, and that she will not agree to any Cessation of Arms during the Negotiation.

L O N D O N,

Aug. 17. A Treaty is certainly on Foot for the Sale of the Island of Corsica; and, it is said, that the Purchase-Money will be employed in new Conquests. An illustrious Traffic! but *Ways and Means* are too much pressed at this Period to be censured without Fear of Reproach.

Translation of a Letter from Leghorn, dated July the 15th, to an Italian Merchant in London.

"Yesterday I heard here, from Three Sardinian Fellows, a Deputation from the free Corsicans, of Seven Persons, with their Attendants and Baggage, who set out at Sunrise this Morning for Florence, and are immediately to proceed for Vienna, with Proposals to the Emperor to guarantee their Treaty with the Grand Duke, whom they are ready immediately to declare King, and Hereditary Sovereign of all Corsica, with an annual Tribute of Eight Hundred Thousand Siquins, to be levied and collected in whatever Name the General Assembly of the Deputies of the different Pieves shall think proper. The Corsicans engage to support a constant Body of regular Troops, of Six Thousand Men, to be annually recruited from their Militia, which is to consist of the male Inhabitants of the whole Kingdom, from the Age of Twenty to Forty Years, to be supplied with Arms and Ammunition at the Expence of each Pieve; that their Sovereign, the Grand Duke, shall maintain, in Corsica, Nine Battalions of Infantry, Three Troops of Hussars, a Corps of Artillery of 360 Men, with Three Trains of light Artillery;—and that this Military Force shall be landed in Corsica within Four Months after the Signing the Treaty, which is acceded to by all the Corsicans, now exposed to the Barbarity of the French Troops, of whom they are positive they have destroyed Seven Thousand within the last Nine Months. Many they have destroyed by poisoning the Wells and Rivulets that supply their Garrisons; their Marksmen constantly kill the French Officers; their Horles are always hamstringed during the Night, when they are at Grass; the Hay Ground is regularly burnt up by the Countrymen; their Bridges of Communication are no sooner finished than blown up; their new Roads are immediately rendered impassable, by a small Kind of Mine, called a *Fougasse*, in which Work the Corsican Peasants are very expert, in which Work they can, in one Night, destroy what has employed a French Battalion Six Weeks with infinite Labour. They now declare, from the late Examples of French Courage, in their glorious Victory over the French Army, they have not the least Dread of a Hundred French Battalions.—Nothing but the savage Barbarity of the French, in stabbing the Corsican Children, ravishing and then hanging their Women, putting their Countrymen, first to the Torture and burning them upon the Rack.—Marks of Inhumanity unknown and unexperienced in any Age—

are, they trust, a sufficient Apology with Mankind, for using some Retaliation upon the unprovoked Butchers of their Infants; their Parents, their Wives and themselves."

Aug. 30. We are assured, that the Cause of the very sudden Departure of the French Ambassador was, his Apprehension of a speedy Discovery being made by our Court, that the French were concerned in setting Fire to the Dock-Yard at Portsmouth.

The Ministry, however, give out, that the Count is gone to attend a Trial at Paris which absolutely required his Presence, a considerable Legacy having been lately left to him, and that he will return in 3 Weeks.

No French Ambassador ever before left this Kingdom without the Formality of taking leave of his Majesty, except immediately before a War.—If an Ambassador from England had left Paris without taking leave, the Parisians would have made no doubt of a speedy Rupture.

A Correspondent says, the Publick cannot be too much upon their Guard concerning the Reports spread Yesterday upon the Royal Exchange, that Count de Guignes had left the Kingdom merely to avoid answering the Charge imputed to France, of having contributed to, or been the Author of, the Fire at Portsmouth, inasmuch as he never had any Intimation of that Transaction. An Allegation as weak as it is false, that he has received any Summons on that Head.

The same Correspondent says, the Story published in Wednesday's Evening Papers, and copied in the Daily Papers of Yesterday, mentioning that there was a French Frigate at Portsmouth the Day before the Fire, which Frigate had sailed out in the Night with the Incendiaries, is not better grounded. If such a Circumstance had happened, there were then a sufficient Number of Men of War and Frigates in Commission, in the Port, and at Spithead, ready to sail, and might have been sent in pursuit of her; and the commanding Officer in that Port would have been hanged for having neglected to make Use of such an Opportunity to procure a Discovery of so atrocious a criminal Action.

The Spanish Ambassador has not as yet received his Letters of Recall from Madrid, though such a Thing, it is said, is hourly expected to happen, as the King of Spain has nominated him to a Command in his naval Department.

It may be depended on, says a Correspondent, that the Spanish Court has lately advanced the French Monarchy a Loan of 3,000,000l. Sterling, at a low Interest, on some fresh Bargain being made between the Two Crowns.

Aug. 31. We hear that the Count de Guignes, previous to his Departure, sent a very polite Letter to the Earl of Suffolk at his Office, informing him thereof, with many polite Excuses for his not taking leave of his Majesty, in the usual Way, but that he should return again in a short Time.

We are informed that the Spanish Court have offered the French an extra Present of 1,000,000l. besides the Loan of 3,000,000l. for Ten of her Third-rate Ships of War.

On Wednesday Night the Right Honourable the Earl of Harcourt, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France, arrived in Town from Paris; his Lordship was on Thursday at the Court at St. James's, and afterwards had a Conference with the King.

A Ship arrived from Davis's Straits this Season brings Advice, that she sailed so far up to the Pole that the Magnetic Compass had no Power, and that she then came into an open, broad, calm Sea, where there was not the least Appearance of Ice or Land.

Sept. 1. Notwithstanding the complaint Letter sent by the French Ambassador to the Secretaries of State, with Reasons assigned for his sudden Departure without taking leave, we are informed the same is far from being satisfactory, and that there is something mysterious in the Affair, which at present they cannot discover.

It is said that a patriotic Commoner intends, at the opening of the Parliament, to make a Motion for annihilating most of the military Governments in England, which will be a prodigious saving to the Nation, as great Salaries are annexed to most of them, and enjoyed by Governors, who, so far from residing there, seldom or ever see the inside of the Garrisons.

A private Letter from Madrid mentions, that his Catholic Majesty had just made several military Promotions in the Army, that his Majesty had also ordered the Expences of his Household to be greatly diminished; it is further added, that they continued sending from the Ports in that Kingdom Troops and warlike Stores to their American Settlements.

It may be depended on, that the Ministry have hitherto used every Means in their Power to prevent the Discovery of the Authors of the late Fire at Portsmouth Dock-Yard, fearing that on such Discovery they must resent the Conduct of our good Friends the French; when they would be no longer able to keep their Places, but must make room for those who have the Confidence of the People, as such Ministers only can raise the proper Supplies to carry on a War with Vigour.

Sept. 2. We are assured, that the true Cause of the Count de Guignes's very hasty Departure from this Kingdom was, that he had received certain Information from his Court, that a Discovery would inevitably be soon made of the Count's being plying to, and concerned in, the late Conflagration in Portsmouth Dock-Yard, when his personal Safety would be endangered, as in such Case his Privilege as Ambassador, by the Law of Nations, would not protect him.

The Earl of Chesterfield, we hear, had an Audience upon national Affairs with a great Personage privately at Richmond in the Course of last Week, the Result of which is impatiently expected by the Publick.

Orders are said to be sent to Ireland for all the Regiments on that Establishment to be made up to their full Complement of Men; Five private Men and a Sergeant are to be added to each Company.

The following is said to be a true State of the Affairs of the East-India Company at home, chiefly taken from an Estimate lately made up to next Month; by this it appears, that, after the Company have paid off every Debt which is due, there will be a Balance in the Treasury of 120,000l. That there are in their Warehouses Goods unsold, which came by the Ships of last Year, to the Value of 1,500,000l. The Cargoes of the 13 Ships which have arrived this Year, may be estimated to near 2,300,000l. and there are 14 Ships which are daily expected; the Cargoes of which may be computed at 1,500,000l. which seems together to amount to 5,500,000l. In this general State no Notice is taken of the Value of the Cargoes of the 37 Ships which sailed last Season, and not yet all arrived in India, nor of the Goods which are already provided in India and in China, for lading them for their homeward Voyages.

The French Court are said to have lessened their Forces by Land only in order to be the more formidable at Sea.

We hear that a very rich Widow Lady has fell in Love with General Pall, and that it will be his Fault, if Matrimony is not the Consequence.

Sept. 5. Thursday the Lord Mayor entertained — Sutton, Esq; Secretary to the Earl of Rochford, at the Mansion-House; some Time after Dinner, the Man who is confined in a Spunging House in Wood-street, and has made some Discoveries relative to the Fire in the Dock-Yard, at Portsmouth, was sent for and examined before his Lordship, Aldermen Trecothick and Kennet. It was expected to be late before the Examination would be finished. It was reported the Man had signified that he expects 6000l. on giving full Evidence in the Affair.—The whole Depositions have been sent to the Secretaries of State.

Sept. 7. The Examination of the Person on Thursday Night, relative to the Fire in Portsmouth Dock-Yard, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Trecothick and Kennet, at which was present the Secretary to the Earl of Rochford, lasted a considerable Time, but the Man made no Discoveries of any Consequence; he asserted that he was blindfolded and led to the Place by a certain Capt. whom he could produce if he was sent to Portsmouth: He was told if he had any Discoveries to make, by which the Affair could be brought to light, so that the Person concerned might be convicted thereof, he should not only be admitted as Evidence, but have all his Debts paid, which, it is said, amount to near 1000l. He replied that he expected something more; but he was informed that his Request could not then be positively granted. He gave no very satisfactory Answers to any of the Questions asked him; upon which the Lord Mayor ordered him into another Room, with the Officers in whose Custody he was, till his Lordship and the Gentlemen above mentioned had consulted how they should proceed in the Business. In the mean Time he was allowed some Wine in the Room to which he was sent, where he drank plentifully, and smoked his Pipe, till 10 o'Clock at Night; By which Time every Thing being settled with regard to the Debt he was arrested for, and also what he had contracted in the Spunging-House for eating, drinking, &c. which Score it is said amounted to about 200l. a Messenger with his Assistant came and took him from the Mansion-House, and set off immediately with him.